

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 426.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1888.

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CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1888.

Portrait of Col. WILLIAM L. STONE, *Frontispiece.*
THE CITY OF A PRINCE. A Romantic Chapter in
Texas History. I.

Illustrated. LEE C. HARBY.

THE SITE OF OLD FORT MASSACHUSETTS.

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ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, Chief Editorial Contributor.

Business and Editorial Offices:
NO. 921 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	387
EDITORIAL:	
Maxims or Markets,	390
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
The New Wars of the New World,	391
The Origin of Floral Structures,	392
WEEKLY NOTES,	392
THE SAD CONSEQUENCES OF MR. SMITH'S GREAT SPEECH,	393
THE BRITISH-AMERICAN MOVEMENT,	394
POETRY:	
Song of the Volga Boatmen,	395
REVIEWS:	
Landor's "The Pentameron" etc,	395
Leaf's "Nonsense Books,"	395
Ross's "Gallery of a Random Collector,"	396
Wister's Marlitt's "The Owl's Nest,"	396
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	396
ART NOTES,	397
SCIENCE NOTES,	398
FREE TRADE AND COMMERCIAL CRISES,	398
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	399
DRIFT,	399

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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 426.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1888.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Republican substitute for the Mills bill has been ready for several days to be reported to the Senate, by the Finance Committee, but has been held back in order that the Democratic minority of the Committee might prepare the dissenting report, in which they set forth their objections to it. This report was scarcely ready on Thursday, having been found to be no easy task. To avoid further delay, the bill itself was handed to the Senate on Wednesday, by Mr. Allison, for the Finance Committee. It is estimated to reduce the revenues about $73\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Of this sum, $31\frac{1}{2}$ millions comes from the repeal of the internal taxes on tobacco, (excepting cigars), and on alcohol used in manufactures; $27\frac{1}{2}$ millions comes from the reduction (one-half) of the sugar duties, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions from additions to the free list, these three items making altogether $65\frac{1}{2}$ millions, (\$65,557,000), or more than eight-ninths of the whole. The remaining reductions are produced by change in the duty schedules, amounting altogether to a little over eight millions, (\$8,111,000.)

It is needless to say that neither wool, lumber, nor salt is put upon the free list. The general policy has been adopted of substituting specific for *ad valorem* duties, in order to prevent the infamous undervaluation frauds by which dishonest foreign producers have in many cases almost nullified the Tariff. The free list additions are almost entirely articles which we do not produce in this country, including a number of important chemicals used in manufacturing. To the free list also goes molasses not above 50 degrees,—from which last year $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions of duty was collected. The iron and steel duties are all higher than the Mills bill, and the schedule of wool and woolens is revised upon Protective lines.

The report of the Committee was handed in on Thursday, and its full and intelligent explanation of the features of the measure will be of great value. Meanwhile, Mr. Sherman, in a brief speech on Wednesday, indicated his full approval of the general features of the bill, which he believed to be, on the whole, the best revenue measure ever introduced into Congress,—while he intimated his opinion that by further consideration and discussion it might be in some respects still further improved.

OF course we may expect a fierce onslaught upon the bill from the Free Trade newspapers. The *New York Times* begins promptly by declaring that "its reduction of the sugar duties is the surrender of the principle of the protective tariff." This is not true: its falsity has been shown again and again. The high duty upon sugar has failed after many years of trial to develop an adequate supply of sugar for this country: in fact, it has not kept the domestic sugar production at the mark it was thirty years ago. There is not enough sugar-producing territory in this country, so far as our experience has gone in this long period, to raise more than about one-tenth of the country's supply. Under these circumstances, the duty is not justified by the principle of Protection, at all. Protection aims at developing a full home supply, and is not applicable to cases in which, from natural obstacles, this is not possible. The present sugar duty is a Free Trade, not a Protection, impost.

THE President has signed the Chinese Exclusion bill, which his friend and confidant, Mr. Scott, rushed into Congress and through the House. By this measure we are made to definitely abandon our position that the people of Eastern Asia are entitled to the same consideration as our neighbors of Europe. So long as we held to that position we were recognized as their best friends and protectors against the encroachments upon their autonomy from the side of England and Germany. Mr. Hayes's

Administration especially rendered a good service to the cause of national rights by agreeing to proclaim that Japan in our eyes had the same rights as any other independent country; and the Angell treaty with China was made possible by the conviction that we were the friends of that country and would ask of it nothing unreasonable. It might be just and necessary to enact the exclusion of Chinese labor without the consent of China, if that empire had declined to negotiate with us upon the question. But this is not the situation which confronts us. China has negotiated two treaties with this express object, and if she has declined to assent to the modifications proposed in the second of the two, this is no proof that the path of peaceful negotiation was closed to us. It is still within the reach of possibility that all we need could be obtained without this affront to that sensitive and peculiar government.

It is pleaded in advocacy of the bill that the rights of intercourse secured to us by our treaties with China have not been enjoyed by our people, and the instance of some one or two American travelers has been alleged as warranting this complaint. But it is a rule of international law that the violation of treaties is not to be inferred from any slight or transient acts, or from any that are consistent with a general purpose to maintain them. And in this instance there has been nothing done by the Chinese authorities which is inconsistent with their wish to maintain the treaties intact. Of course we cannot expect China to continue to extend to our citizens those privileges we thus refuse to hers. They all are now liable to exclusion from the ports of the empire, whatever the errand which takes them thither, whether as missionaries or as travelers or as traders. Practically we have renounced our share in the concessions in the interest of free intercourse, which were exacted from China by the efforts of the Christian powers.

MR. CLEVELAND in signing this law has so much consideration for justice left as to suggest that the bill be not made to apply to Chinese who had a right to enter the country before it became a law, and who had already sailed at the time he signed it. He also urges that the indemnity for outrages on Chinese residents, which the rejected treaty proposed we should pay, be paid none the less. As this indemnity is a natural right and also a right secured by the terms of previous treaties, it should not have been included in the rejected treaty at all, and it should now be paid without regard to what has become of that. When our missionaries in China were injured by mob violence, they were compensated by the Chinese government without the negotiation of a special treaty for this purpose.

THE House Committee to which the legislation against Trusts was referred has made a sort of preliminary report to still the impatience of those members who think the passage of the Chinese Exclusion bill is the model of promptness that should characterize our legislation. The Committee inform the House that the question is attended with very great difficulties, and that their own investigation of it has not brought them as yet to agree upon any measure to report for adoption. Evidently Mr. Breckinridge's series of crude laws to suppress Trusts by suspending or repealing the duties laid upon their products does not commend itself to the more sensible members of his own party. And yet as Tariff Reformers they have no other remedy. The Mills bill would accomplish nothing to this end. It affects very slightly or not at all the commodities which are controlled by Trusts. It adjusts the duties on raw sugars to the wishes of Mr. Havemeyer and his associates in the Sugar Refiners' Trust. It keeps rice under still heavier duties. It leaves intact the tax upon whiskey which

makes that business the monopoly of big firms, which are said to be united in a whiskey Trust. And of course it does nothing to put an end to the Standard Oil Company, which is the typical Trust and owes nothing to the Tariff. We see indeed but two ways to reach Trusts by national legislation. One of these is an internal revenue tax upon their products as such; the other is to forbid the transportation of their products across State lines. Both propositions are of doubtful constitutionality, but it is the business of the Supreme Court to determine that point, and there is no way of getting its decision except by passing the law and sending the question to it. On this ground we think that Congress should pass one or both of these proposed laws and thus ascertain what are its constitutional rights in the matter. But in so doing it should define Trusts as Mr. Reagan has done in his proposed bill, in order that they may not be confounded with Pools. If the latter were included, the penalties of the law would fall upon every product in whose production the labor of a Trades' Union had been employed.

THE "town elections" of Connecticut took place on Monday, and the Republicans report such general gains throughout the State as justifies them in the confidence that the State will go for Harrison, in November, by a good majority. This is a confirmation of the reports which we have been receiving, and we believe that with a full effort on the part of the friends of Protection, Connecticut cannot be placed in the Cleveland column. And if not, how can Mr. Cleveland be elected?

It is, however, true that there are "betting men" who are "putting up money" in New York City and elsewhere on his election. One person is reported who has bet on him, \$20,000 to \$12,000. This may be pure "bluff," it may be that money to do it is furnished out of the full coffers of the Democratic Committee, or it may be that this confiding Democratic person doesn't know the real situation. Let the explanation be what it may, there is no doubt that the Republicans should be sure that they have made every effort possible to get a full vote and a fair count in New York City. That city is the citadel of Free Trade. In its teeming "down town" wards the fond hopes of every foreign enemy of American interests centre. If Mr. Cleveland's vote in the city is no more than it should be, and General Harrison's is no less, the majority there for the former will be as a chip on the water in the face of the enormous Protection majority which will come sweeping down to Harlem River.

Is New York City thoroughly organized for Harrison?

THE Chicago *News*, a Cleveland newspaper, has a correspondent in New York, who writes that his own observation and the estimate of a shrewd Democratic politician lead him to believe that there is a majority against Mr. Cleveland in that State. He says that more than one consideration is swaying voters away from the Democratic party. The Tariff comes first; then there is a good deal of disgust with the alliance with the Mugwumps, small as have been the fruits of that alliance in actual reform. Besides this, there is a large number of disappointed aspirants for office, who are holding back and spreading discontent among their friends. Then the Republicans are more united and enthusiastic than for many years past. There is another weakness in Mr. Cleveland's hold on his own State, which exists at the western end of it. In 1884 some thousands of votes were transferred from the Republican to the Democratic party by local pride in the candidate of the latter. But the President has done nothing to foster and much to suppress that pride. He has notified the tax-collectors of Buffalo and of Erie county that he has ceased to reside there or to be subject to their taxation. He has not consulted the wishes of Buffalo in the selection of United States officials for that part of New York, nor gratified local pride in transferring the Internal Revenue headquarters from Rochester to Buffalo. As a consequence the people of his own city and county have lost their enthusiasm for him, and only eighty-four persons went from

there to St. Louis to see him renominated, while some two thousand went to Chicago in 1884. And so far from holding their acquisitions of four years ago, the Democrats of Erie county are losing their own men through disgust with Free Trade or other motives. Some of those who worked hardest for Mr. Cleveland in 1884 and contributed the most freely to the expenses of the election, are working just as hard for Mr. Harrison and Mr. Morton now.

Last time the Democrats had the shrewdness to select their candidates from two doubtful States, and to work upon local feeling to the utmost. This year they thought they had one candidate from an important doubtful State, but it now appears that so far as state citizenship is concerned, Mr. Cleveland is "the man without a country." As a resident and citizen of the District of Columbia only, he has no vote either in New York or anywhere else. If Mr. Harrison were to show him the courtesy of voting for him, as some of the Democratic papers say would be proper, Mr. Cleveland could make no return for the courtesy.

THE New York *Tribune* has exposed a very serious abuse of the franking privilege, in which the Democratic National Committee and the authorities of the New York post-office appear to be involved. As the law now stands, only public documents can be franked by Congressmen, the good old times when a Congressman could send home his washing by mail having been brought to an end. But packages of campaign documents issued by the Democratic Committee have been sent through the mails under what professes to be the frank of Mr. S. S. Cox. Mr. Cox declares that his signature is a forgery, and offers to assist in exposing and punishing the forger. As the documents are the issues of the Committee, Mr. Brice no doubt can give important assistance, and it is not impossible that he and his subordinates may be given the opportunity by the national Senate. Out of a packet of nearly four pounds of assorted documents, it was found that only three were such as could be franked even by a Congressman. But of course the use of the forged signature constitutes a crime against the postal laws, even if they all had been government documents. It also was found that the package had been mailed at Station E. in New York city,—the station nearest to the Democratic headquarters. This abuse should have been prevented by the wariness of Mr. Pearson and his subordinates in New York, but there is no evidence that he has paid the slightest attention to it even after its exposure.

THE appointment of Mr. Oberly of the Civil Service Commission to the responsible office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs would have been welcomed as a just and wise act if it had been done two years ago, when the friends of the Indians had made a thorough exposure of the mischiefs done by Mr. Atkins' partisanship. Coming now, it has too much the appearance of a death-bed repentance on Mr. Cleveland's part. For more than three years this incompetent and narrow-minded politician has been allowed to wreck the results of Gen. Grant's Indian policy, and to drive out of the service the faithful and devoted men who had contributed so much to its success. He has crippled the schools, weakened the zeal of the churches in the work, destroyed the confidence of the Indians in the new policy, and all to gratify his own love of meddling and his eagerness to find soft jobs for his friends. Now that he thinks he has a better future in the politics of his native Tennessee than in a place under the national government,—which we hope is not true,—he is allowed to resign his position and to leave a field in which he has undone much of the work of twenty years. Mr. Oberly, as a Commissioner of the Civil Service, has shown himself an honest but not very capable man. He is by no means the man to undo the harm wrought by his predecessor, but he is also by no means the man to extend that harm farther than it has gone. He will serve as a very respectable stop-gap, until President Harrison has time to select a competent person for the place.

The Mohonk Conference of the friends of the Indians took a new departure this year. They called upon the national government to undertake the whole cost of supplying the Indian with education, instead of leaving this to the initiative of the churches and the charitable organizations which have done the most to this end. At the same time they propose that the churches be left free to continue their operations as before. We doubt the policy of this demand. What we need for the Indian is quite as much his Christianization as his civilization. And this can be secured only by his education under definitely Christian influences. To effect this, we must begin with the young. Every Indian tribe that has been brought under the influences of civilization is a proof of this, and the rate at which they have been Christianized and civilized during the last twenty years is such as to prove that the churches are quite equal to the work. It is true that the churches have not been equally faithful in this respect, and considerable alarm has been caused in some quarters by the greater energy and success of the Roman Catholic missionaries and teachers. But this furnishes no adequate reason for substituting for our present schools a system which must be purely secular, and which will not be supplemented as in the case of white children by home and church influences sufficient to permeate the child's mind with the ethical principles of Christianity. And if the Protestant churches, with their far greater resources of men and money, allow themselves to be distanced by their Catholic brethren in a fair field, they will deserve their defeat.

In his speech at the great meeting in New York last Saturday, Mr. Blaine began with a fitting compliment to Mr. Harrison, of whom he said that he "has shown remarkable ability in condensing a whole argument within the dimensions of a proverb." The Republican candidate has made more than a hundred speeches since he was nominated, and not once has he talked weakly or to no purpose. Every aspect of the political situation has been discussed in its turn with equal frankness and incisiveness, so that never was there a candidate whose views of public policy were better known to the people. Some of his sayings have gone over the country as did Mr. Lincoln's and Gen. Grant's, the very best of them being his remark that cheap coats meant cheap men inside them.

Mr. Blaine's discussions of public questions have been helpful also, his history of the Tariff in his New York speech being especially good. The *Times* of that city charges him with misrepresentation because he spoke of the national policy before 1816 as protective of home industry. The critic only displays his ignorance of the best ascertained facts in our history. The Tariff of 1789 was avowedly protective; those which followed it down to 1812 only differed from it in imposing higher duties, with the exception of the removal of the duty on salt in 1807. While the war lasted all duties were doubled by law, and much more than doubled by the stoppage of imports from Great Britain. It was this which constituted a Tariff in effect much more protective than those of the earlier Congresses, but not more so in intention. It was during the war, therefore, that a great diversion of capital and labor from agriculture to manufactures took place to meet the needs of the country, military as well as civil, creating the factory system of America. And when the war was over the question of Free Trade or Protection had entered upon a new stage. But none the less the Fathers of the Republic were Protectionists—Jefferson and Madison no less than Washington and Hamilton—and their legislation was distinctly protective in both purpose and effect. In some departments it was more effectively so than in others, and most of all in developing the growing of cotton and the building of ships.

We naturally have supposed that the Secretary of War at least would set an example of loyalty to the principles of reform, from which his associates might take pattern. Mr. Endicott went into Mr. Cleveland's cabinet as the representative of the Mugwumps of Massachusetts, whose support of the Democratic can-

didate in 1884 was supposed to have strengthened his candidacy throughout the country. His task was the easier as the department to which he had been assigned by Mr. Cleveland is that to which the Spoils doctrine has been most sparingly applied, the most corrupt dispensers of presidential patronage having recognized that the army and its related services is one in which the test of competency is the only one the public will have applied to it. Yet this Mugwump Secretary of War has managed to connect his name with a scandal in the management of his department, which is worse than anything yet brought to the light. At this unlucky moment it is made to appear that he has approved the issue of a circular in which the officers commanding the arsenals of the United States are directed to appoint none but Democrats—if qualified Democrats can be had—to any place from the highest to the lowest in their control, women and children as well as men being included in the order.

The circular is introduced by the statement that "while the arsenals and armories are not intended to be converted into political machines, two political parties in this country are recognized." That this is an innovation upon existing usage is shown by the fact that several heads of arsenals made inquiry at once into the politics of their subordinates, and discovered that the majority of them were Democrats. The assumption of both the Mugwumps and the Democrats that the public services had been nothing but a huge political machine is probably at the root of this and several scandals of this administration. In truth at no time has the political test been applied with anything like the thoroughness that our reformers and their Democratic friends suppose. There are (or till recently were) men in office who had obtained their appointments from President Jackson, and who never had ceased to adhere to that party which gave them office. Indeed one of the notable achievements of this administration has been to turn out of office a loyal Democrat, like the postmistress of Louisville, to make room for "workers" who wanted their places.

How painfully this disclosure hurts the Mugwump friends of the Secretary of War, may be inferred from the anxiety of the *Times* of New York to make out an excuse for him. In its editorial of Monday last it speaks of Gen. S. V. Benet, the immediate author of the circular as though he were the one responsible for it. Gen. Benet tells quite a different story. It was not he but Mr. Endicott who suggested the line of action that was taken, and while he did write the circular, he also submitted it to the Secretary and received his approval of it, as might have been expected. It is with the Secretary that the responsibility rests from first to last, and it reflects indelible disgrace upon his administration.

In three cities the relations of the Roman Catholic Church to the public school system are under discussion. In Boston the School Committee, with the exception of two women, stand firm in their purpose to exclude Mr. Swinton's history from the list of authorized text-books, because of its statements about Indulgences and the causes of the Reformation. Protestants, such as Dr. J. T. Duryea, voted with the majority, and Protestant newspapers like the *Beacon* approve of their action. But the matter has caused great excitement, and a very large number of Boston women have registered to vote for school directors with a view to having a chance to express their opinion of what they think an unworthy compliance with the demands of the Roman Catholics. As the statements in Mr. Swinton's book have been shown over and over again to be incorrect and unfair to the Roman Catholic Church, the Committee certainly is right and its critics wrong on this point. But in Boston the heat over the question has reached a point at which passion counts for more than reason. As might have been expected, Rev. Dr. Miner, the head and front of the Third Party in Massachusetts, is especially bitter against the Committee.

In Pittsburg practically the whole population of one school district is Roman Catholic, and only the parish schools can get

any children to attend them. Rather than let the public school building stand idle the local board of directors, who also are Roman Catholics, have rented it to the priest of the parish. This however, is clearly contrary to the new Constitution of Pennsylvania, which forbids the appropriation of public moneys to any sectarian object. So the higher school authorities have notified the priest that his lease is worth nothing, and that he must vacate the premises.

In Chicago the Roman Catholics took advantage of a general law of the State offering grants in aid of industrial schools started by private enterprise, without any restriction as to their sectarian or non-sectarian character. But the courts have decided that the legislature has no constitutional right to spend the money of the State in the support of sectarian schools of any kind. The Constitution of the State supplies the restriction which the legislature omitted, no doubt, inadvertently.

It is reported that our government contemplates vigorous interference to restrain the aggressions of the German government in the Samoa islands. These islands lie in the southern half of the tropical zone, on the line between the Sandwich islands and New Zealand, and about midway between them. Their people are the most intelligent of all the nations of the South Seas, and their long established commercial and diplomatic relations with the United States have led them to regard us as a sort of protection against the schemes of aggression with which European powers have threatened their independence. Germany has gone so far within the last few years as to have brought them under a "protectorate," which differs only in name from complete control. The chief opposition to her plans has been from our Consul, General Sewall, who accepted this post in the interest of the islanders and in the hope of saving to them their country and their autonomy. But thus far his efforts have received very little support from the State Department, and he now returns to America to lay the case before our government more explicitly than it is possible to do in despatches. If his presence has persuaded Mr. Bayard that here is an opportunity to retrieve the tarnished reputation of his diplomacy, it will be well for both countries, for we sorely need to do something to show the world that our foreign policy does not consist of yielding to the strong and trampling on the weak among our neighbors.

THE American Board in its session at Springfield paid a well-deserved tribute to the services of Mr. Strauss, who is retiring from the post of American minister to Turkey. Mr. Strauss is of the Hebrew faith, but the most zealous Christian could not have shown more promptness in securing the rights of our missionaries in the Turkish Empire. In view of the indirect influence of Roberts College in awakening national spirit in Bulgaria and other Christian populations of the Balkan peninsula, the Porte has grown jealous of the missionary influence. At one time all the schools were closed, but Mr. Strauss by his firmness and promptness secured for the missionaries permission to re-open them without the imposition of any conditions that would interfere with their proper work. Certainly in this case the country has had no reason to regret the selection of a Jew for a very responsible position, and the friends of religious tolerance have reason to be glad of an experience which will help to dispel other prejudices.

AN empire accepts no boundaries. Its fate is to go on removing the ancient land-marks of the nations, until it breaks down by the weight of its own militarism. So the British Empire in the East presses on from conquest to conquest. First Afghanistan, then Egypt, then Burmah, and now Thibet are among its victims. Even the Himalayas furnish no line of demarcation, and a country bare of all the elements that are supposed to instigate conquest is to be invaded at great cost of men and treasure. As the only relations of the British with Thibet have been commercial, it is safe to presume that in this as in most cases trade mo-

tives lie behind war. Surely this is a case for our friends of arbitration to urge upon the British government that their difficulties with Thibet be referred to our arbitration.

Jealousy of Russia, which is quite as much the commercial as the political rival of Great Britain in Central Asia, probably has had much to do with the move. The Muscovite has made a great gain in that quarter by the construction of its railroad into the very heart of the continent. Although constructed as a military road in the first instance, it has been found to more than pay all expenses, and a reasonable return upon the outlay, as it has developed commerce and given it a new direction. In fact it has brought most parts of the centre of the continent into closer proximity with Russian bases of supply than with English, and unless England can do something to counteract its influence, it will be as severe a blow to the monopolies of British trade in Asia as was the Suez Canal.

MAXIMS OR MARKETS.

NOTHING in General Garrison's Letter of Acceptance was more felicitous than his characterization of our Free Traders, from Mr. Cleveland down, as "students of maxims, not of the markets." That is the peculiar stamp of the Free Trader: he is a *doctrinaire* and out of touch of the practical life of the country. He has a series of neat and seemingly conclusive demonstrations, each of which is as unanswerable as the old Greek's proof that there can be no such thing as motion, and each of which can be best met by the knock-down argument of actual experience. So long as he keeps in his sphere he seems invulnerable, but the moment he leaves it to deal with facts he betrays his weakness. The world does not move on the lines of his pet theories, and its most urgent need is a Political Economy which, as Thiers said, begins with the facts.

Among the thousands of illustrations of this which the present campaign has brought to our attention, one thoroughly typical is an argument for Free Trade which a Western College president puts into the shape of a story. He describes a French town whose people made up their mind to enrich themselves by levying a heavy *octroi* or tax on articles brought into the town from the adjacent country. The supposed analogy of this piece of municipal fatuity with the protective policy of the American republic, gives the professor scope for various witty suggestions at the expense of the Tariff. It does not seem to strike either him or his admiring readers that there is not the remotest resemblance between the situation of an isolated town, with a tax-gatherer at every gate, and a country as great as ours in the variety of its natural products, and the numbers, resources, and employments of its people.

Note two points: The *octroi* is levied upon wines and provisions which cannot be produced within the city. It therefore bears not the remotest resemblance to a protective duty in its effects upon the community. It is exactly like those duties on tea, coffee, and other commodities not produced in America which the Free Traders wish to see laid under a duty, in accordance with the example of England and other Free Trade countries, which derive a large part of their revenue from such duties. An *octroi* therefore, like a revenue duty thus levied, can do nothing to increase employment or to maintain wages within the city, or to secure its home market to the home producer. It has not the remotest resemblance to a protective duty.

But let us suppose for the sake of the argument (as the professor does) that the *octroi* tax was made to include the articles produced within the city, as well as those which must be brought in from the country, or even to their exclusion. It therefore has the effect of restricting competition from outside, but whose competition? That of other French cities, whose people possess about the same natural resources, the same accumulation of capital, the same development of industrial skill, the same rate of wages. Now, if anything like the same degree of equality existed between the nations of the earth, the argument for Protection would be greatly

weakened, if not entirely overthrown. The prime fallacy of Free Trade, and that which renders it a fatuous and fatal doctrine, lies in the assumption that the nations are related to each other in these matter as are the cities of France or of any other nation. The professor who concocted this foolish "skit" only brings that fallacy into clearer light by attempting to argue from the case of a French city to that of an independent nation.

Our one answer to all such doctrinaire arguments is: Don't take fancied cases, but real ones. Take the case of Ireland, of India, of Japan, of Turkey, of Norway, and see what unrestricted international competition has done for them. Let your dapper maxims about taxing the country into wealth alone for a while, and study the markets instead. See what has been the effect upon labor and its condition, when the markets of the poorer or less advanced country have been thrown open to the competitions of the richer. See what the effect has been when better paid labor has been subjected to unrestricted competition of ill-paid labor.

And when you have done this turn from these illustrations of the operations of Free Trade, and trace the effects of Protection in your own. Tell us what protected commodity there is whose average consumption by Americans has not increased under Protection, until we now surpass in that respect every other country of the world. Tell us how many protected commodities there are which have not been cheapened since the Tariff was enacted both by the application of American ingenuity to their production, and through the enlargement of the basis of supply. Tell us how many American commodities there are which sell at the foreign price, *plus* the duty in our Tariff and the cost of transportation; and explain to us why the American price in the other cases is so much lower than this. Tell us how and why the moderate restriction on foreign competition by a Tariff puts the country into a worse position as regards the price of commodities affected by that competition, than as regards that of those, (wheat, beef, pork, petroleum, fruit, and the like), in which we find the home supply ample. Tell us the country in which the relation of the prices of sales and purchases is so favorable to laborer and farmer as in our own. Tell us the country where people have as substantial evidence of progress during the last twenty-seven years under Free Trade, as we have had under Protection. And explain why the wealth of the country grew to no more than 14 billions between 1807 and 1860, and then rose to 44 billions in the twenty years that followed. Let theories alone for awhile, and explain the facts.

That a nation cannot tax itself into wealth is a truism, which the Western professor hardly need have spent his time in proving. We never knew anybody who asserted that national wealth was a direct result of taxation. But when he is as familiar with the history of taxation as with Free Trade theories about it, he will discover that the indirect effects of any method of taxation are both far-reaching and important. Spain ruined herself by a tax which laid a restriction upon the transactions of domestic commerce, and thus destroyed or at least checked association among her people. Why might not another country grow richer through the indirect effects of a system of taxation, which cherished and promoted association among its people? Japan has been impoverished by a system of taxation which has robbed her people of money,—the instrument of industrial association? Why might not another country be enriched by the indirect effects of a policy which secured and maintained an ample supply of that instrument? Taxation has been found to affect indirectly but most profoundly the moral character of a people. Why should its indirect effects be less notable in the more cognate sphere of economic welfare?

It might be interesting to hear from the President of a State University on what principle of Free Trade he justifies the existence of the institution he presides over. It certainly exists in defiance of the maxims of that Free Trade policy which this President commends to his countrymen. Every citizen of the

State who is taxed for its support is obliged to pay for the maintenance of an industry which, according to Free Trade theory, ought to be left to supply and demand. A university like a factory should stand by reason of the vitality there is in it, and not "lean on the government." As private and public interests are identical, the public need for the higher education as for the higher industries, should be left to private enterprise. And so on to the end of the chapter.

THE NEW WARS OF THE NEW WORLD.

THE Nineteenth Century has seen the conditions of life on this planet substantially new made. The work of Watt had so far advanced at the end of the Eighteenth that the two great new forces were nearly ready to be introduced,—steam applied to the propulsion of machinery, and steam applied to transportation. These forces have revolutionized the world. It is, compared with the year 1788, a new world.

This new world has its new wars. Individuals may still assault each other as Cain fell upon Abel, but nations have changed relations and changed conflicts. The old wars ended with Waterloo. As Napoleon rode away from the field and disappeared into oblivion, he carried his era with him, for the new order was fast coming on. For the movement of machinery, the engine had been substantially perfected; for the movement of ships a practicable form was almost ready; and a year before this epochal battle George Stephenson had run his first locomotive at the rate of six miles an hour.

Great as were the changes which then impended in the methods of campaigns and battles,—in the form of weapons, the movement and feeding of armies, the shape and strength of ships,—these were trifling when compared with the new relations which the nations of the earth were to bear to one another, and the new ways in which they were to struggle for supremacy. As the great Corsican reflected gloomily upon the Prussians whose coming upon the field had undone him, even his bold mind could not have conceived such a terrific campaign as those in which, half a century later, the same peoples were to stain nearly the same soil,—so great was to be the change in all the conditions of movement and encounter; yet had it been possible for him to anticipate this his judgment would have recoiled from the bare suggestion of the revolution which would take place in the intercourse of peoples, the producing power of mankind, the number and character of articles which would be necessary to civilized life, the transfer of commodities over the face of the globe, and the action and reaction of antipodal nations. Watt had released a genie, but its vast size and prodigious power could not yet be seen in 1815.

Consider for a moment how at the beginning of the century nations fought, and how they may and do fight now. The struggle in the wars of that era was that of Hannibal or Alexander. Had Napoleon crossed to England he would have sailed as Caesar did. The attack of nation upon nation was that of the sword, and their effort to master each other was but the exertion of brute strength, or of primitive cunning. But in the life of the world, under the new conditions of steam propulsion, new forces and new influences have grown up. If we can move the ryot's wheat from the interior of India to the seaboard, and can make it into bread in London, we may strike a blow at men who are sowing and harvesting in Minnesota as surely as if we had fallen upon them with knife and gun. If we can maintain a depression of wages in Belgium or Manchester, and can put the products of ill-clad and poorly-fed men and women into the markets of America, we can dominate conditions there as effectively as if the flag of George the Third were flying from the American capitol. England has Japan by the throat, yet she has no army of occupation there. She has reduced the population of Ireland to one-half in forty years, yet only a small fraction of those destroyed did she actually put to the sword. She has held Ireland in the grasp of an economic vice, and has driven half its people into exile by influences whose power the steam-engine has increased a hundred fold.

If we reflect, however carelessly, how civilized life has changed within the century, how its wants have multiplied, how its articles of use have grown in every direction, how its needs are as ten to one, and its wants as a hundred to one, we begin to see how we are bound to them who supply us. The flow to us of that which feeds us, which nourishes our strength, which supplies our multitude of needs, is a flow of power and of control. It affects us, and it affects the nation whence it comes.

It may be too much to expect that the old wars are entirely over. Men may fall upon each other as they did at Waterloo, but in place of the conflict of arms we have other wars reaching around the world, affecting the whole life of nations, laying un-

der tribute lands upon which a hostile flag has not been seen, making desolate cities that have not perceived an armed enemy. The forces employed are unlimited, and their power scarcely finite, yet they may not fire a gun.

THE ORIGIN OF FLORAL STRUCTURES.¹

TWO things are in favor of this book; first, the name of the author and, second, its place as one of the "International Series."

In the last paragraph of the preface the author clearly states the task he has undertaken: "My object is to endeavor to refer every part of the structures of flowers to some one or more definite causes arising from the environment taken in its widest sense. To some extent the attempt must be regarded as speculative; and therefore, any deductive or *a priori* reasoning met with must be considered by the reader as being suggestive only." In other words the book accepts evolution as a proven fact, but differs from Darwin mainly in making the *environment* rather than a *tendency to vary* the chief power in evolution. This distinction in most instances is clear enough; though Darwin himself says that of the causes which lead to this tendency to vary "we are quite ignorant." It is important to note that the author, a clergyman, makes no apology for his acceptance of evolution; but goes directly to an explanation of the methods by which it has come.

Taking a symmetrical, exogenous flower, with its parts in fives, or in multiples of that number, Mr. Henslow undertakes to explain how by virtue of the changes in the numbers, arrangement, cohesion, adhesion, and form of these parts, "the infinite diversity which exists in the floral world" has been brought about. It will be observed that he does not directly concern himself about the larger division of the flowerless plants.

An early proposition (page 9) is, that the number of parts constituting the successive whorls of the flower is due to the mathematical arrangement of the leaves on the stem. This probably follows where we regard the parts of the flower as simply modified leaves.

Another statement (which refers to arrangement) is, that the alternation of petals and sepals is because they are parts of spirals whose similar members are placed at the same height. Thus if we have five sepals, they are parts of five spirals which (continuing through the leaves, up through the floral parts), wind around the stem, petal above sepal, just as the latter is above the leaves; but the twist of the spiral places the petal just over the open place left between the two sepals below.

It is stated that cohesion (where similar organs unite to form one), is merely a simpler form of adhesion, (in which the members of different organs unite); as for example, when a calyx is united to the ovary. It is easy to see how such a union produces essential modifications in the plan of the flower. This adhesion is held to be, "originally, if not in most cases, a result of adaptation to insect agency." Thus irritation, set up by the insects in the flowers, "causes a flow of sap to certain definite places, which encourages local growth, thereby inducing these unions to take place between the parts of any whorl, forming cohesion: and also between different whorls," or "adhesion." Unnatural stimulation, due to superabundance of nutrition, is also regarded as a potent factor in production of change,—of monstrosities. That insect agency does cause such modification of structure is clear enough from the instance given on page 130, where the presence of pupae ended "in hypertrophy of the corolla (in Clerodendron) and also in thickening the filaments and style."

On another page our author thinks it a by no means improbable theory that the tufts of hairs over the nectaries, 'tangles,' 'wheels,' etc., on the filaments or corolla-tubes, have been actually caused by the irritation of insects, since they occur just where such irritations are made." This is an "admirably put" opinion, important because of its larger application, and probable enough, from that great class of cases where one actually sees irritation ending in hypertrophy.

Of the origin of nectaries, or the honey-secreting parts which are so frequently found in bright-colored, fragrant flowers, Mr. Henslow writes: "The simple origin of nectaries, then, according to my theory, is that insects, having been attracted to the juicy tissues of flowers, by perpetually withdrawing fluids have thereby kept up a flow of the secretion which has become hereditary, while the irritated spot has developed into a glandular secreting organ." This we think hardly explains the localization of the nectary on a particular part of the flower. Why should one particular spot be irritated before a nectary is formed?

There is no life without protoplasm! So we should infer that any manifestation of life must be associated with more or

less evident changes in the protoplasm. Hence our author is correct enough in saying "that sensitiveness and irritability are pronounced phenomena in flowers, which point to a highly irritable condition of the protoplasm contained in the cells of all the floral members;" though after all the statement explains but little.

In the chapter on the "Origin of the Conducting Tissues" the theory is put forth that the development of the ovules is subordinated to that of the ovary;—in other words, that the formation of the embryo in the forming seed is not the first effect of access of the pollen to the stigma; but comes after several other physiological processes, and partly because of those processes. This is no new fact, though it is astonishing how little consideration has hitherto been given to it. The author might well enough have gone a step further and indicated how in both plants and animals, fertilization appears to diffuse an influence through the maternal tissues.

The question of colors is thus epitomized on page 178: They are "*per se* a result of nutrition; and the brighter colors in conspicuous flowers which are regularly visited by insects are due to the stimulating effects which they have produced, thereby causing more nutritive fluids to pour into the attractive organs." From green leaves came, the author thinks, first yellow flowers, then red, and lastly the blue. "Uniformity and paleness of tint are thus correlated with self-fertilization,"—*i. e.* the self-fertilized flowers, being, as a rule, those whose structure and color are not so far advanced along the lines of evolution.

Under sexuality and the environment, a summary of Mr. Meehan's "Laws of Sex" is thus quoted:

"Male flowers do not appear on a female maple tree till some of its vital power has been exhausted.

"Branch-buds bearing female flowers have sufficient power to develop into branches.

"Branch-buds bearing male flowers have not vital power enough to develop into branches, but remain as spurs which ever after produce male flowers only.

"Buds producing male flowers only are more excited by a slight rise of temperature than females, and expand at a low temperature under which the females remain quiescent."

Male or female trees, Mr. Henslow points out, occasionally change their sexes in different seasons and places. In view of these facts we may see how plants which were originally hermaphrodite became in time exclusively unisexual. If this view of the author is correct it follows that the hermaphrodite flower in spite of its seemingly perfect character is lower in the scale than a flower which is either male or female exclusively. This also tallies with the teaching of Spencer, that to specialize is to elevate. Differences of soil the author regards as also a factor in separation of the sexes in plants.

Degeneracy is caused (page 252), by insufficient nutrient; as an undue proportion of nutrient going to the organs of vegetation (leaf and stem) leaves not enough for the proper development of the flowers.

The chief causes of cleistogamy (that is the production of inconspicuous flowers which are fertilized in the bud) are "arrest of the reproductive energy in the conspicuous flowers, which often set no seed at all" and temperature.

The chapters on progressive and retrogressive metamorphosis are extremely interesting, not only because they bring together a large body of facts supporting the now accepted doctrines of morphology; but because they are presented so clearly that any one can understand them.

It is a pity that the line between what is absolutely certain and what is only supposed is not more clearly drawn in some parts of this admirable book. There is in the volume much of the style and of the candor of Darwin's best works. We cannot do justice in our brief review; but must ask for it a careful reading by those interested in the subject.

J. T. R.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE second number of the *Journal of American Folk-Lore* more than sustains the interest aroused by the first. Besides five articles on the Folk-Lore of the Indians, there are three which deal with that of the Europeans who have superseded them, and one with that of the negroes. Of the former we are most attracted by the account which Mr. A. M. Stephen furnishes of the famous "Snake Order" among the Moqui Indians, and by the "Glimpses of Child-Life among the Omahas," by Miss Alice C. Fletcher. The lively picture of the games, the habits, and the stories of these little red folks, gives one a fresher sense of the common humanity which unites us to them. The two papers on the superstitions and nursery-tales of Louisiana will be liked by Mr. Cable's many readers; but to Pennsylvanians the paper by Mr. W. J. Hoffmann on the "Folk-Lore of the Pennsylvania Germans" will surpass all the rest in interest. Mr. Hoffmann complains that much has been written of this people by those who have nothing but the

¹THE ORIGIN OF FLORAL STRUCTURES, Through Insect and Other Agencies. Rev. George Henslow, in the "International Scientific Series." Pp. 349. Eighty-five Illustrations. New York; D. Appleton & Co.

most external acquaintance with them. He himself has had the best opportunity for observing them, as being one of themselves. He describes their habitat in Pennsylvania less fully than we could have wished, and in his account of their language he says little of the admixture of English, which is an important feature. It also might have been well to have mentioned Dr. Harbaugh's poems in this language as worthy of the attention of all who choose to cultivate a closer acquaintance with it and the ideas of those who speak it. His account of the custom of "bundling" in courtship is good as far as it goes, but he casts no light on the question of its origin, whether it originated in New England and Pennsylvania independently under similar conditions of society, or was copied by either from the other, or was brought by the Germans from their father land. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company. Three dollars a year.)

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In and about Philadelphia the month of September this year has been much complained of, as being exceptionally wet and cold. The latter complaint it seems is the more just, the average temperature, 63.6 degrees, being lower than in any year since 1871. (The highest was 1881, when the average was 74.8 degrees.) The rainfall was 5.73 inches, which is a large amount, (in 1884 there was but 0.20 of an inch), but nothing to compare with 1882, when the fall was 12.09 inches. The highest temperature of the month was 81.6 degrees, on the 20th, and the lowest 40.5 degrees on the 30th. On the latter day there were frosts that injured flowers, as near as West Chester, (28 miles), but none in or about the city.

* * *

THE proposal to erect a statue to Heine, in Dusseldorf, where he was born, raises the question of the object for which public testimonials of this kind are created. Aeschines pleaded against a gift of a crown to Demosthenes on the ground that it would help to corrupt the youth of Athens by holding up to their admiration mere intellectual ability destitute of probity of character. As he said: "The character of a city is determined by the men it crowns." What does Germany crown in erecting a statue to Heine? Not patriotism, not purity of character, not honesty or loyalty to convictions, not sympathy with the oppressed, not the use of great talents to refine or elevate mankind. Not these things but the reverse of these are found in Heine, and if there are compensating virtues of any kind to relieve them, we are not aware of it. His own works are the only fitting monument to the man, and if any supplement to them be needed at Dusseldorf it might be a simple tablet in the wall of the house where he was born to inform travelers of the personal interest attached to the place. The imperial family have discouraged the proposal on the low ground that Heine turned the shafts of his wit against the Hohenzollerns, and in deference to this objection the Empress of Austria-Hungary has withdrawn her subscription from the fund. We think both she and they might have found some higher ground for not coöoperating in rendering honor to the man who abused the highest literary faculty Germany has seen since Goethe in lowering the moral level of society by his sneer.

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It is gratifying to observe that Mrs. Cleveland does not figure in the columns of the newspapers to the extent she did some months ago. Since that person called for cheers "for Grover and Frances" in a Baltimore convention, she seems to have been used much less as an enhancement of her husband's claims to a re-election. We do not know that she herself directly contributed to this change, but it certainly must be congenial to her feelings and wishes as a lady of refinement. She cannot wish to be an exception among the ladies who have done the honors of the White House in the matter of having her name dragged forward as an appanage of the party her husband represents. Republicans wish to show every respect to the wife of the President, but they were finding it hard to keep her upon the level of honor and deference, in view of the evident purpose of some foolish people to use her name and prestige for party purposes. We are pleased to learn that she declines to discuss political questions of any sort outside the circle of her intimate friends.

THE SAD CONSEQUENCES OF MR. SMITH'S GREAT SPEECH.¹

A PAINFUL yet important and sometimes imperative duty devolves upon a new member of Congress who represents a rural constituency. He must make a speech. He would never be re-elected if he failed in this. Our hero, H. Boyd Magoffin Smith, who represented fifteen counties in Virginia, or Kentucky, or Tennessee,—we will not be more precise, for fear of being ac-

counted personal—knew what was expected of him by the people of his district, in which there was not a single newspaper published. . . .

It was a great speech, for its author was a great man, no less a genius than the Hon. D. A. W., late Special Commissioner of Rev—but no; that is a secret which we will not reveal. It had been delivered in Congress by such first-class men as Messrs. Cox and Brooks, of New York, Kerr, of Indiana, Beck, of Kentucky, Senator Trumbull and Representative Burchard of Illinois; and a host of less distinguished members had adopted it as their own, and printed curiously mangled versions of it in the *Congressional Globe*. In this way the bloom of novelty had been somewhat taken off of it, but Mr. Smith knew that it would be a fresh surprise to his constituents. It would reveal to them the shameful and unheard-of atrocities of which they were the unsuspecting victims. It would exhibit, in all their native deformity, the ghoul that fattened upon their substance and rejoiced in their ruin. It would demonstrate by figures, figures that could not lie, that they were robbed of millions of dollars annually by a monstrous Tariff, to support the luxury and extravagance of the lordly manufacturers of the Northern States. Smith did not intend to harrow up their souls and chill their young blood, but he did expect to make a sensation which would unanimously reelect him to Congress.

He made the speech, dear reader, the speech which you know so well, in which he set forth in tabular form the monstrous effect of the duties on wire, salt, pig-iron, etc., when applied to the entire domestic product of these articles, and he sent copies of this speech to every man in his district who could read. A consequence followed of which he had never dreamed—it was believed!

The vagaries of fortune are unaccountable. Thousands of people get in and out of railroad cars without accident, and one chap, nobody knows why, trips and tumbles under the wheels and gets his head cut off. Only the other day a young fellow unaccountably broke his leg in pulling on his boot, a harmless act which thousands, yes millions, of people perform every day of their lives. It was probably a tight boot, and certainly a very thin leg, yet this youth might reasonably wonder why he was the victim of such an unheard-of calamity. Smith's case was of the same nature. Trumbull had delivered this terrible speech and nobody minded it. Cox had delivered it and it was harmless. Kerr had delivered it and there were no serious consequences. Even tyros, the member from Paudunk and the representative of Pokeyville, had delivered it with impunity, and nobody gave it a second thought, until Smith unfortunately attempted it, and then there was an explosion.

Poor man! He thought he had done a good thing. He knew nothing of what was going on at home, and owing to the fact that mail communications were uncertain he expected to hear nothing, and he packed his carpet-bag and left Washington at the close of the session in high spirits, looking forward to the pleasure of soon embracing Mrs. Smith and receiving the congratulations of a grateful constituency.

Smith arrived at Mt. Moriah, the terminus for the present of the Raccoon Fork and Little Snake Creek Railroad, late at night, and was told by the night porter at the Dixie House that there "wa'nt no mule hyer, sa—nobody down from the settlement, sa;" and, grumbling not a little at the negligence of the people at home, he arranged with Uncle Berry for the hire of a mule and an early start in the morning.

Before daylight he was mounted and on his way, anxious to have some news from home, and hoping to meet somebody from Coonville or Frog Hollow. His mule was a good traveler, and miles of the pike were left behind, and he struck into the cross-road before sun-up, meeting nobody; when, just as he turned up the dry branch that made a short cut to Johnson's, he saw a wagon coming toward him, and he made out presently that the driver was Johnson himself, with whom he had a slight electioneering acquaintance, and apparently Mrs. Johnson was in the wagon, with all the household goods and a baby or two, while several lean, active boys and girls drove a lot of lean cows in the rear. It was a regular mountain team; the wheelers were a pair of balky steers, with two old mares in the lead, and Mrs. Johnson's bed-cord had evidently furnished the material for an improvised harness. As Smith approached several lank hounds made their presence known, the cows and children stopped to stare at the stranger, and the whole caravan came to a halt.

Mrs. Johnson was looking especially unpleasant, and Johnson had a sullen expression of countenance, which showed that he was not in an agreeable mood, and Smith did not feel sorry that he was not recognized as an acquaintance.

"Good mornin'," said Smith.

"Mornin', sir," said Johnson.

"Flittin', I see?"

¹A brochure, by Cyrus Elder, Esq., of Johnstown, Pa., printed as one of a collection of papers on the Tariff Question, under the title of "Dream of A Free Trade Paradise, and Other Sketches,"—now, we believe, out of print.

"Ya'as."

"Whar to?" said Smith.

"Anywhar," said Johnson.

"Nowhar!" with great acidity said Mrs. Johnson.

"Ah!" said Smith, looking curiously from one to the other.

"Fact is," said Johnson, "we's goin' to Mexico. We's staid hyer long enough; we can't stand it any longer. They're all gone around hyer, and over to Wayne and Sequatchie they're all goin', and some of 'em's gone."

"They're all fools alike," said Mrs. Johnson.

"You just hush up," said Johnson to his spouse; "you don't know anything about it."

"Nobody ever kin round to put tax on my salt, anyhow," said Mrs. Johnson.

"Didn't I tell you it's the juty?" cried Johnson; "you can't see 'em when they're doin' it; didn't I hear it all read out of the paper down to Clark's grocery whar Colonel Smith made the speech in Congress—don't we have to pay more'n a hundred million dollars on salt? Ain't that what hez ruined the country? Ain't the monipulists a robbin' us of millions of dollars—don't tell me! Haw, Buck; gee up, Berry; g-lang; here; I'm goin', I tell you!" And the team got under way amid the energetic blows and ejaculations of the driver, above which Mr. Smith heard the shrill voice of Mrs. Johnson denouncing her liege lord and all the rest of mankind as blasted fools, and desiring to wring the neck of Colonel Smith and the whole United States Congress.

Smith was stunned; he traveled on in a sort of daze till the road left the branch and he came out on the ridge near a cabin which he remembered as tenanted by a negro family; but before he reached it he heard a wailing noise intermixed with ejaculations of "Amen!" "Bress de Lord!" etc., and he presently encountered a procession which was both comical and melancholy. In front was the patriarch, whose white locks were in striking contrast to his coal-black face, with staff in hand and a game chicken under his arm. Aunty came behind, with a feather bed and other trifles fastened on her back and hanging about her, and straggling in the rear were their numerous progeny, each loaded with the most incongruous articles and howling with unaffected grief.

"Hello, Uncle, what is the meaning of all this?" said Smith.

"We's gwine, massa, gwine to leave de country; gwine to New Jersey. De white folk's all gwine and we's gwine too."

Here aunty began to wail and the young of the tribe echoed her lamentations.

"See here," said Smith, "can't you stop this infernal noise and tell me what is the matter?"

"It's on de wire, massa, it's millions of billions of dollars on de wire, and de white folks is all gwine away and leaving old Uncle Buford to pay it. But I won't pay it. I se gwine too."

"Ah! ah!" shrieked old Chloe; "bress de Lord, honey, it's on de wire, fifty hundred dollars on de wire, an' on de salt, too."

"Yah! ow!" shrieked the chorus of juveniles; "en' it's on de wire, fifty million hundred thousand on de salt, fifty——"

Smith struck spurs into his mule so viciously that in a minute the lugubrious company were lost to sight and their wail died upon his ear. "Heavens!" he exclaimed, "that cursed speech will depopulate the district. Who would have thought they were such fools?"

Getting upon a rise overlooking the main road Smith saw the desolate mansion of the Johnsons on the left, and gazing up the road he perceived five teams approaching, loaded with household goods, while a company on foot were driving some pigs and cattle, and he recognized among them acquaintances from Coonville. His neighbors were on the move! Smith deliberated for a moment, but he could not face them, and he plunged into a piece of woods, where he tied his mule and then carefully crept back and concealed himself near the roadside.

The first team was Petit's, from Coonville, and Petit had evidently taken something more than his morning bitters—in fact he was decidedly elevated, and when the wagon stuck at a bad place in the road he thrashed his poor steers unmmercifully, roaring at each blow, "Here's a million pig iron for you! here's your thousand billions thunder and lightning! here's your juty hot and heavy!" and cursing in a way that was disgraceful. He got out of the rut and got along, and the company passed, but Smith heard nothing from them save talk of the new tax of millions of dollars that the Government was going to make them pay, and some said they had been paying it and that was what ruined them, and one maintained it was a hundred per cent. on clothes, which would just take the clothes off of every person's back, and Smith heard his own name mentioned, but not one word about his family at home.

Returning to the place where he had left his mule Smith imprecated one hundred and forty-eight million five hundred and twenty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty separate, distinct, and peculiar curses on the head of the ingenious inventor of the

terrible speech which had wrought such dreadful calamities, that being the precise amount of injury in dollars with which its statistical table had affrighted his innocent constituents; and, resuming, he resumed his homeward way.

He was obliged to proceed carefully, for the whole country was in motion; every by-road and dry branch contributed its quota of travelers on foot, mounted on mules, or in wagons drawn by oxen, and he made long detours to avoid them. It was late at night when he passed through the streets of his apparently deserted village and approached his rural home. No lights were visible. No dog rushed out to give him welcome. He went round and round, pounding on all the doors and peering through the windows, but he saw nobody, and he concluded that the place was deserted. Turning his mule loose in the pasture lot he sat on the fence considering what he should do next. He was profoundly depressed, and had the author of that disastrous speech, the Hon. D. A. W., been within reach there would have been bloodshed. What, he thought with anguish, do I care about the increased cost of pig-iron? I never bought a pound of it. What a fool I am! What enormous fools those people all are! I wonder where my wife is! Has she gone to Mexico? Smith was losing his senses. He thought he was on the floor of the House making his great speech. "Mr. Speaker," he exclaimed, "see what enormities have been committed by results growing out of this oppressive and damnable Tariff."

An interruption something like this—"E—aw—aw—aw"—came from the pasture lot,

"Mr. Speaker, I will not be interrupted. Let the honorable gentleman on my left speak in his own time. Sir, there is one hundred million of mules—I mean, sir, that the sixty-nine per cent. of pig iron per capita is a bounty of fifty-one millions of dollars to the monopolists"—here Mr. Smith became incoherent, and we cannot report him further.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IN your paper of September 15, in the article on "Alien Relations of the Democratic Party," the writer, Mr. D. O. Kellogg, while for the greater part correct, says some things which are not justified by facts. One of these is the statement that "In the present Presidential campaign the 'British-American' party is organizing for the support of Mr. Cleveland." The fact is that the British-American movement was started in Massachusetts, for the purpose of counter-balancing the growing influence of the Irish in the local politics of the State, where the latter have of late years largely gained the upper hand in public affairs, because of their constituting the principal element of the Democratic party in the cities. The English element did not like to see so many Irish mayors and aldermen and members of the school committees, particularly the latter, fearing that they would work for the advantage of the Catholic parochial school system as against the public schools. And that it was a sectarian rather than a race issue, is evidenced in the fact that any man from the British Isles was welcome to membership, even Irishmen, provided they were not Catholics. The chief motive, let me repeat, was the defense of the public school system, which the British-American Association has largely contributed toward making a prominent issue in Massachusetts local elections. I belong in Massachusetts, having been for the past twenty-five years, up to April last, a resident of the city of Lowell, which has a large branch of the association, and know whereof I speak. I believe their motive arises in great measure from groundless misapprehension. But, though an Irishman and a Catholic, yet a defender of the public schools, while deprecating sectarian strife, I must protest against the statement that the British-American Association is "organizing for the support of Mr. Cleveland," which is nothing short of a downright libel. The truth is, as my intimate personal acquaintance with the leaders of the association in Lowell enables me to know, that in its ranks are some of Mr. Cleveland's most bitter opponents. The idea of supporting Mr. Cleveland in his efforts to foist the English fiscal policy upon this country is farthest from their thoughts. On the contrary, the members of the Lowell branch of the association, and probably throughout the State are mostly, if not wholly, Republicans and stanch Protectionists, and I believe that the same holds true of the association in the entire country. They are acquainted with the evils of Free Trade by experience, and do not want to see them transplanted to America. It is wrong to say that they are "aliens" in sentiment. While deplored their hostility to the political advancement of their fellow citizens who are Catholics, and more especially Irish Catholics, I am able to see that their motive is the patriotic one of maintaining the public school system, and to feel that, sectarianism aside, the members of the British-American Association are actuated by a spirit which is purely American, even as

against any influence from England which might be detrimental to the welfare of the country of their adoption. I can only conclude that Mr. Kellogg, in asserting that they were "organizing in the support of Mr. Cleveland," permitted himself to accept mere inference for fact in order to make it fit his theory. He certainly could not have written on this point from knowledge.

And I think the same characterization will justly apply to his remark about Calhoun, which he uses as another prop for his theory. He asks, "And who was Calhoun?" and replies, "His father and mother were of Irish extraction." Granted. But that fact does not establish Mr. Kellogg's theory that the leader of the nullification movement was such because of his "alien" blood. I might ask, "Who was Andrew Jackson?" and reply that his father and mother were Irish, and then point to the fact that it was Jackson who suppressed the attempt at nullification. But it would be absurd to conclude, as Mr. Kellogg does about Calhoun, that either Calhoun or Jackson did what he did because of his Irish origin. Such talk is utter nonsense, and only serves to discredit any theory which it is employed to support. As well cite Jefferson Davis as a proof that all Americans are traitors to the Union, or General Sheridan or President Arthur as evidence that all citizens of Irish parentage are Republicans.

I agree with Mr. Kellogg's contention as a whole that the policy of the Democratic party has frequently been shaped by alien influences; but the mistake he makes, and it is a great one, is in ascribing those influences to individual citizens of this country of foreign birth or parentage, instead of showing them to emanate from the commercial interests of foreign nations, as in the present case of England's sympathy for Mr. Cleveland in his efforts to inaugurate Free Trade.

THOMAS F. BYRON.

Chicago, October 1, 1888.

SONG OF THE VOLGA BOATMEN.

FROM THE FRENCH OF MME. TOLA-DORIAN.

FLOW on, flow on to the sea, fair stream,
Flow on, and give his abyss thy waves,
Fill, fill with thy sobs his thirsty dream,
Till their torrent he no more craves!

For thy strength, and thy life, and thy joy,
Thy sweat, thy tears, and thy blood, O proud !
Are swept along like a fragile toy,
To be hid in his dazzling shroud !

Flow on, flow on to the sea, fair stream,
As blue as the fields of flax are blue,
Bear to him the widow's mournful scream,
And the wail of the orphan, too !

For thy rage, thy hate, and thy disdain,
Which slowly thy current's rim o'erflakes,
Live, live in the azure of thy chain,
That the avenger soon shall break.

Flow on, flow on the sea, fair stream,
Flow on, and give his abyss thy waves,
Fill, fill with thy sobs his thirsty dream,
Till their torrent he no more craves!

WILLIAM STRUTHERS.

REVIEWS.

THE PENTAMERON. Citation and Examination of William Shakespeare.—Minor Prose Pieces.—Criticisms. Pp. xii. and 419. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

THIS volume with the four volumes of "Imaginary Conversations" and the "Pericles and Aspasia" already published by the same firm, complete their edition of Landor's "Prose Works." These do not contain his entire prose writings, but all of them that American readers generally are likely to regard as worth reading. His "Letters of a Conservative," his "Popery, British and Foreign," his "Letters of a True Believer to Cardinal Wiseman," and his letters to Gladstone on the Crimean War were of local and mainly of temporary interest, and their omission from this edition does not deprive American readers of any part of his prose that has a permanent place in literature. We hope, however, that there will be a collected edition of his English poetry uniform with this excellent edition of his prose works. It is true that his poems never will equal his best prose in popularity. As Coleridge said of him, he lacked the highest qualities of the poetic imagination; he had not the fusing fire that melted all details into unity. But his poetry has some great qualities, and it forms a necessary appendage to his prose works.

Landor himself was a puzzling character. With some of the finest endowments of genius, he never seemed to outgrow the

school-boy stage of development. He never acquired any measure of that self-control, which is the first mark of mature manliness. "A boy's will is the wind's will," says the proverb, and it was true of him to the last. In act and speech he remained whimsical to the end of his days, and talked in the superlatives of the playground. Dickens's portrait of him as Boythorn in "Bleak House" is one of the truest ever drawn; and Mr. Forster's admirable but much too prolix "Life of Landor" confirms the novelist at every step. His puerile outbursts of temper often involved him in serious consequences, and were the chief cause of his leaving England to spend the best years of his life in Italy. But he had also the boy's intensity of friendship, and his solid and loyal attachments to Julius Hare, to Southey, to Forster himself, and to Dickens are among the brightest things in the story of his life. He had, too, the boy's passionate disgust for violation of the simpler rules of righteousness, and this it was that was at the bottom of his best hatreds. But for the complexity of life and its finer moral shades he had the boy's inevitable obtuseness.

These qualities all modified his work as a writer. They bore fruit in his sweeping judgments of men and books, in his seeming incapacity to judge of any great work of literary art except in its fragmentary parts, in his Hellenic Epicureanism, in his extravagant and absolute mode of speech as a literary critic. They also explain that most serious want in his books, the absence of any great ethical purpose in his work. Even Douglas Jerrold felt and noticed this deficiency in moral earnestness, and it has alienated from him many whom his literary force would otherwise have attracted. Hence his antagonism to men of the opposite type, to Plato and Dante for instance, and also his patronage of Epicurus and of Paganism generally in opposition to the greater seriousness of Christianity.

His merits and defects are amply illustrated in the "Pentameron," with which this volume opens. It is the account of a visit of Petrarcha to Boccacio about three years before their death. It is not too much to say that its leading purpose is to hold up the "Decameron" at the expense of the "Divine Comedy." Landor is keen enough at noting unhistorical slips in others. Yet he makes these two passionate admirers of the great Florentine spend their time in picking flaws in his work, with here and there a bit of praise to offset the general tenor of depreciation! And he makes the severe Petrarcha plead with Boccacio to spare his lascivious novels, which he had as good as resolved to suppress. The tone of their conversation on this point is very different from that of the famous letter in which the poet conveyed to his friend his judgment of the "Decameron." Throughout the work there is no such entering into the atmosphere of the Italian Renaissance as we have in the opening chapters of George Eliot's "Romola." The parties to the dialogue are both Landor at bottom. But the story is told so gracefully—especially the Poet's ride to church during the visit—that all lovers of good writing will relish it.

The same lack of power to penetrate the life of any period later than that of Greece appears in the "Citation of Shakespeare." Young Shakespeare is made to prose like a Puritan Landor of unusual length of wind, and to ventilate to the Squire and Parson a great many fine ideas, of which we have not the faintest trace in his writings, nor indeed in any writings before the nineteenth or at least the eighteenth century.

Of the "Minor Prose Pieces" the best by far are the three essays on Theocritus, Catullus, and Petrarcha. These are three writers after Landor's heart. His criticism of them all is very good of its kind, although his conjectural emendations to the text of Catullus are not of the best. It is not improbable that the fine essay on the second in rank of the Roman poets,—Landor had very little liking for Lucretius, the first of them,—has done much to call attention to the merits of the earlier and more spontaneous poetry of the pre-Augustan age. "There are four things," he says, "requisite to constitute might, majesty, and dominion in a poet: these are creativeness, constructiveness, the sublime, the pathetic. . . . There is little of the creative, little of the constructive in Catullus; that is, he conceived no new varieties of character, he has built up no edifice in the intellectual world. But he always is shrewd and brilliant; he often is pathetic; and he sometimes is sublime."

Much of this criticism is just as true of its author. He also takes no place among the *Dii majores* of literature. His is not a greatly creative mind. But he always is shrewd and brilliant, often pathetic, and sometimes sublime. And the stamp of an imperfectly developed but strongly marked individuality lies on every page he has written. To those who can bear with his faults, he always will rank among their favorite authors.

NONSENSE BOOKS. By Edward Lear. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1888.

It has been a good many years since the nonsense rhymes of Mr. Edward Lear were classed among the new books, yet in the

collected shape in which they lie before us they seem, for all their familiarity, to take on at least a shade of newness. Not until now has it been possible to take a bird's-eye view, as it were, of Mr. Lear's philosophy, which, as all thorough readers should, and doubtless do know was never by any possibility to "deviate into sense." This noble purpose he maintained with a remarkable consistency. He published altogether four of the "Nonsense Books," at irregular periods between 1846 and 1877, and there is not a sane idea in them from the beginning of the first to the end of the last. Not often has any author been so true to his ideal,—or if that is saying too much, to his purpose. Messrs. Roberts Brothers have brought the widely separated members of this notable series into a single volume, reproducing all the original illustrations, supposed to be a child's conception of the poems, tales, and other matters, and we have here what will doubtless be recognized as the standard edition of Mr. Lear's works.

It has always been the fashion, we believe, to admire, or to profess to admire, these vagaries. Some very extravagant things have been said about them, to accept which would be to admit the nonsense verses to the company of the great master-pieces of humor. That they are not entitled to such a position is, we think, a fair and simple statement of fact, and one which we are sure would have had no more earnest support, with his known simplicity and honesty of character,—than the author himself. There is, for one thing, a quite intolerable sameness in the verses. There are a few poems of varied forms but the great bulk of the verses consists of the quatrains beginning in almost every case—"There was an old," etc. A book full of this is not so much mirth provoking as wearisome, and it is significant, that after the first impression of absurdity had passed, page after page may be turned without provoking the faintest smile. We by no means forget the exact profession of the book; the reader stultifies himself who exclaims against the "silliness" of the thing; yet even in nonsense there is a demand for variety and point. The verses are very often not only nonsensical but flat. A couple of examples—one of good the other of poor work,—will make our contention clearer. One of the best of the jingles is this:

"There was a young lady of Sweden,
Who went by the slow train to Weedon;
When they cried 'Weedon Station!' she made no observation,
But thought she should go back to Sweden."

That requires no apology; it needs not to be explained or annotated; its comicalness is apparent. But what of this?

"There was an old man of Peru,
Who watched his wife making a stew;
But once, by mistake, in a stove she did bake
That unfortunate man of Peru."

That is nonsensical, if you choose, but wherein is it funny? The majority of the nonsense verses, we are bound to remark, are of this depressing order. Here is another:

"There was a young lady of Welling,
Whose praise all the world was a-telling;
She played on the harp and caught several carp,
That accomplished young lady of Welling."

We do not regard it as any particular answer to the complaint of the flatness of this sort of thing that the nonsense verses are supposed to have been written for children. A more reasonable rejoinder is that they must be read in connection with the pictures, but it is certainly a reasonable demand that they should stand on their own merits, while however originally composed they are now assumed to be real literature. It is perhaps time to question, or at least modify, that assumption.

Most that is of importance in this collection will be found in the section with the title "Laughable Stories." There is some admirable fooling in "The Jumbles," "The Dong with a Luminous Nose," and "The Pelican Chorus." But the comic "Alphabets," "Cookery," "Botany," etc., are very pointless as a general thing. If intended only for the nursery why expose them to the glare of the world? At his very best, it has to be admitted, Mr. Lear served as a model in comic invention to a number of clever writers, and this certainly is a large item to his credit. Calverley, Burnand, Gilbert and "Lewis Carroll" no doubt owed him a great deal. It is hardly too much to say that "Alice in Wonderland" never would have been written but for the "Book of Nonsense." We have in this proof of Mr. Lear's audacity, and if he had been a more searching critic of his own work there might be some claim for rating him among the true humorists.

GALLERY OF A RANDOM COLLECTOR. By Clinton Ross. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1888.

This volume, containing a dozen short stories and sketches, can be best described by the favorite negations of French criticism. Being nowise remarkable they call for very few positive epithets. They are average in every respect, in merit and length, in style and imagination,—not absolutely dull, not elegant, not

original, but respectable,—the sort of book one picks up to shorten the hours of a railway journey, or finds about equal to one's mental energy on a hot summer afternoon. One sees such stories every day in the pages of any reputable magazine, to fill out the space allotted to fiction,—the medium product of medium skill.

Those of the stories which describe the social life of ordinary prosperous people are, of course, the worst. This fact makes one ask oneself again the often repeated question why stories which deal with American social life are so often a horrible failure, though they contain cleverness enough to furnish leaven for a pleasant and sprightly English tale. Is it that the American story-teller, unless of the first force and independence, or else vulgar himself to the core, has often floating vaguely before him an English model, an English standard, and is constantly, almost unconsciously, apologizing for our lack of picturesque social inequalities, finding a meagre consolation in Knickerbocker and Virginia aristocracy? It is a temptation to arrange the landscape a little, and to swell at least into respectable hills our modest social undulations. Men like Mr. Howells, and the realistic school naturally scorn such methods, and prefer to walk in the dust of the streets and highways, rather than in the greener paths of a fancy landscape.

THE OWL'S NEST. Translated from the German of E. Marlitt, by Mrs. A. L. Wister. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

This latest translation from Miss Marlitt's apparently inexhaustible legacy of novels, if not quite up to the mark of "The Little Moorland Princess" and other of her earlier books, is yet a very good story. It gives a picture of the intrigues and jealousies of a small German court, where Claudine, the heroine, passes unscathed through a fiery ordeal of criticism and slander. The situation becomes painful when the young Duchess, stricken by a mortal disease, is at last enlightened as to the court gossip about the Duke and Claudine. The struggle of the wife who believes herself wronged, at least in feeling, by her friend and confidant, is very delicately and naturally given. The Duchess has too little strength to bear such excitements. Her very life seems at stake when Claudine, rising to the heights of feeling which prompt heroic self-sacrifice, offers to give her own life-blood to save the Duchess. This operation of "transfusion" is rather a favorite one with novelists, and is always effective, although it is perhaps more uniformly successful in fiction than in real life. The story is best at its close, and comes out to the satisfaction of the reader. Its chief fault is a lack of definiteness about the identity of the different characters who crowd the pages. One is inclined to turn back at every other page to see who is this Princess, that Frau, or the other Herr who is speaking. But the various complexities are finally cleared up, and no doubt in the various conflicts, worryings, and heart-burnings, it offers a microscopic compendium of the history of petty European courts. Like all Mrs. Wister's translations, it is a skillful and delicate piece of work, full of a happy flow and energy, and graceful in its descriptions and conversations.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK has written another of his popular scientific books which is to be included in the "International" series. It will bear the title, "The Senses, Instincts and Intelligence of Animals, with special reference to Insects." Something too much of this, possibly; but the matter of the book is certain to be interesting and valuable.

Mr. R. L. Stevenson was at last accounts at Nukaheva in the South Pacific, and is now probably at Tahiti. He is on board his yacht, "Casco," is writing every day, and is in much better health than when in the Adirondacks.

Messrs. Longman & Co. have in the press the second volume of Mr. S. R. Gardiner's "History of the Great Civil War," in which the narrative is carried down to the retreat of the Scottish army from England in February, 1647, after the abandonment of the king to the English Parliament.

"Loveday" is the title of a new book which Amélie Rives Chanler is at work upon. It is based on a custom there is in Virginia of giving a daughter the family name when there is no son to take it. Mrs. Chanler is an art student and hopes to illustrate some of her own stories.

The Matthew Arnold Memorial Fund has now nearly reached the sum of £5,000. This amount will suffice, after providing the memorial in the Abbey, to secure to Mrs. Arnold a modest competence; it will hardly leave much balance for the proposed Matthew Arnold Scholarship or Lectureship at Oxford. For the minimum amount required for this latter purpose there is a precedent in the existing "Arnold Historical Essay Fund." In 1850 the University accepted a sum of £1,800 raised by subscription in order to found an annual prize in memory of Dr. Arnold. A simi-

lar prize, in connection with literature, would associate the memories of father and son.

"On Horseback, and Mexican Notes" is the title of Charles Dudley Warner's new book, now in press. It narrates Mr. Warner's recent experiences in Virginia, North Carolina, Mexico and California.

A monument to Cowper and Lamb is to be erected in Edmonton, England.

Mrs. Cashel Hoey is translating from the French the "Marie Thérèsa" of the Duc de Broglie.

The Scribner's have in preparation a new edition in six volumes of the historical works of J. T. Headley.

An English translation of Alphonse Daudet's "L'Immortel" will appear in London this month (Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.) It is the work of Prof. A. W. Verrall, of Cambridge, and Mrs. Verrall.

A volume of extracts from the Greek comic poets, with verse translations by F. A. Paley, will soon appear in London.

"Our New Mistress" is the title of a new novel by Charlotte Yonge, to be published by Thomas Whittaker, New York.

Charles Edmonds, London, will issue shortly a considerably enlarged edition of "The Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin," the celebrated collection of political and satirical poems, parodies, and *jeux d'esprit*, written by Canning, Hookham Frere, G. Ellis, Pitt, and other wits and statesmen. The last edition has become scarce, and sells at a high price. The new edition will be embellished, as before, by Gillray's famous caricatures. Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co. will be the publishers.

A French translation of Motley's "Dutch Republic" is being prepared by Gaston Guillain, of Brussels.

Of the libraries of Germany, the largest is that of Berlin, with 700,000 volumes and 15,000 manuscripts; then comes Dresden, 500,000 volumes and 4,000 manuscripts; Darmstadt, 380,000 volumes and 3,200 manuscripts; Leipsic—University Library—350,000 volumes and 4,000 manuscripts; and lastly, Breslau, Limbourg and Strasbourg.

Hon. Carl Schurz has been asked by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. to write a "Life of Abraham Lincoln" for the "American Statesmen." A better choice could hardly be made, but it is not settled that Mr. Schurz can accept the commission.

London *Truth* hears that "Miss Braddon is writing her literary reminiscences, which ought to be very interesting."

Yet another translation of Dante,—designed for two volumes,—has been made by Mr. John Augustus Willstach. It will probably be published in Boston.

The D. Lathrop Company is to publish an edition of the poems of J. T. Trowbridge. The book will have the title: "The Lost Earl, with Other Poems; and Tales in Verse."

The dry goods publishers are looking up. Messrs. Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, "general dealers," of Salem, Mass., have been awarded the contract to furnish the Salem Public Library with 6,000 volumes.

Among the holiday souvenirs which will soon make their appearance few will surpass in attractiveness the "Sepiatint Novelties" which are to be published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston. The "Sepiatint" publications consist of "A Christmas Carol" and "A Friend Stands at the Door," by Dinah Maria Mulock, and a calendar, "All Around the Year," for 1889, by J. Pauline Sunter, who has illustrated all three of these novelties.

The Lippincott Co., will issue "Lamia," with the W. H. Low illustrations, in reduced size and for a lower price.

Mommesen's "History of the Roman Republic" has been abridged in England for the use of schools.

Marion Crawford is said to be putting the finishing touches to a romance to be the sequel to "Saracinesca," in which he mixes illusion and mystery.

Macmillan & Co. are preparing a fine new edition of Wordsworth, with an introduction by John Morley, a portrait of the poet, and the author's notes. It will, moreover, contain a poem of 700 lines, hitherto unpublished.

Messrs. Estes & Lauriat announce a limited edition of George Eliot's poems, to be printed in especially fine style.

A paragraph in the *Nation* asserts that the untimely death of Prof. Richard A. Proctor will not put an end to the publication of his "Old and New Astronomy" which is now appearing in parts from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. The complete work, it is understood, was in manuscript before the death of its author.

"The Life of Delia Bacon," by her kinsman, Theodore Bacon, is in the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Besides giving a his-

tory of the anti-Shakespeare movement, the book will contain letters of a number of distinguished people.

W. E. H. Lecky says that the statement that the seventh volume of his "History of England" is in the hands of the printer, and that it will be ready for publication early in the forthcoming publishing season, is incorrect.

ART NOTES.

THE schools of the Academy of the Fine Arts opened on Monday. The instructors this season are Mr. Thomas Anschutz, Mr. James P. Kelley, Mr. Chas. H. Stephens, and Mr. H. Gilchrist. The course of study is the same as heretofore.

The Art Students' League of New York is established in new and commodious quarters, and opens the current term with several additional classes and a numerous and, as must be admitted, a very strong corps of teachers. Friends of the League claim that it is now the best art school in America, comparing favorably with the higher grades of similar institutions abroad. In the first place, the standard of admission is above that of most schools, and aspiring young painters who fancy themselves artists of considerable merit undergo the wholesome experience of finding they are hardly qualified to enter the antique, when seeking admission to the League. This high standard sifts out the triflers and the incompetent, leaving only those who are capable of learning and who mean business, thus insuring that unity of purpose in hard, earnest work which distinctly characterizes the League classes. Secondly, the students waste no time or attention in ill-directed efforts. The teachers are many and watchful, keeping a constant oversight of the work. Nothing is so demoralizing to a sensitive and sincere worker as to be given a criticism at the end of a week by which he learns he has been wrong from the beginning, and his labor is worse than lost. Mistakes are corrected at once, and false impressions removed before they are either confirmed or forgotten. The value of the student's time and opportunity is recognized, and help is ever at hand to enable him to make the most progress he is capable of during the term.

The Architectural League has decided to hold another exhibition this winter. As this is the fourth season of these displays they may be fairly considered as established among the permanent annual events in the world of art. The present exhibition will be held in the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, in New York, opening December 27th. The Hanging Committee consists of Messrs. G. L. Gleanzer, E. M. Wheelwright, and C. B. Attwood. The competitive gold and silver medals will again be offered to draughtsmen under twenty-five years of age.

The Metropolitan Museum has arranged and catalogued the Catherine Lorillard Wolfe collection, and will open the new galleries early in November. The collection consists entirely of the works of modern masters. The earliest date noted is 1833, and many are within the past decade. Within this range nearly all the great artists of France are represented by works of the highest order, with a few fine works of German and English painters, and one portrait by Daniel Huntington, and one water color by Wm. T. Richards. There are 120 oil paintings, including portraits, and 22 water colors. They occupy a spacious apartment by themselves in the east galleries, where there is also room for as many more pictures as there are already hung. Besides giving this collection to the Metropolitan, Miss Wolfe left a bequest of \$200,000, the income of which is to be devoted to the care of the collection and to the purchase of original modern oil paintings, either by native or foreign artists, of acknowledged merit and superior excellence, either figure, landscape or genre subjects." There will hereafter be from \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year available for this purpose, giving the trustees of the Metropolitan the means of adding one or two good works to the collection annually.

The Verestchagin pictures have been detained in Europe a month longer than the artist expected by the urgent demand for their continued exhibition. They will not arrive in this country until November, but will be immediately arranged for exhibition and placed before the public early in that month. These pictures are not for sale except as an entire collection, to be held intact. The artist's purpose is to illustrate the horrors of war and to aid in dissipating the glamour of glory that tends to make war possible among enlightened people.

An exhibition of pottery and porcelain, under the provisions of the Joseph E. Temple Trust for the encouragement of art industries in America, is announced to be held at Memorial Hall, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, from October 16 to November 13. There will be a competition for American potters and pottery decorators, in which twelve prizes, ranging from \$10 to \$100, are offered in five classes, for porcelain, pottery not porcelain, painting underglaze, painting overglaze, and painting,—all to be American.

The exhibition and competition will be under the management of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and circulars on the subject may be obtained of Dalton Dorr, Secretary.

The September issue of the Philadelphia art quarterly, *The Connoisseur*, (Bailey, Banks & Biddle), has an opening paper on Auguste Lançon, a French painter and etcher, who died three years ago, at the age of forty-nine, without having yet achieved a great reputation. The writer, Alfred de Lostalot, thinks his art was best expressed in his drawings and engravings, which were published in French art magazines and in collections issued by Hachette, Hetzel, and Codart, though his chief works were his drawings of animals. Several of these are reproduced by *The Connoisseur*.

The letter-press in *The Magazine of Art* for October includes a paper on "Sculpture at the Royal Academy," by Claude Phillips, and reviews of the work of Rousseau, the French landscape painter, (1812-1867), and of Bernard Van Orley, the Flemish portrait painter, (1490-1542), by W. Shaw Sparrow. All of these are fully illustrated, as are the other papers in the number. The frontispiece is a fine heliotype reproduction of the painting by Millais, "The Convalescent." This picture is in "the Keppelstone Collection" of the late Alexander Macdonald, Esq., at Aberdeen, Scotland, and an article in the magazine by J. Dow, describes this collection. (London and New York : Cassell & Co.)

A bronze statue of Secretary Seward, by Walter G. Robinson, is announced to be unveiled at Auburn, N. Y., on the 10th instant.

The unveiling of the Burns monument at Albany has brought to public notice the discovery of a portrait of the poet, in Canada. The painting was bought at auction in Toronto some time since, for a trifling sum, its character disguised by dark varnish and dirt. It was carefully cleaned and was found to be an excellent portrait, painted by Raeburn in 1787, and apparently a study from life. Its history was traced back to Scotland, and its authenticity established, as claimed, beyond question. It is now valued at \$10,000.

Augustus St. Gaudens, it is said, has been obliged to decline commissions for works to be executed within the coming four years, having orders on hand that will occupy his entire attention for that length of time. Several committees and societies having statues, memorials, and similar undertakings in charge are represented as disappointed and dismayed on applying to him and finding that his services cannot be secured for years to come; not knowing which way to turn next. If there is any embarrassment of this sort, a little intelligent inquiry should dissipate it at once. Mr. St. Gaudens is the most celebrated sculptor in America. The committee or commission employing him is relieved of all anxiety as to results, being assured that he will produce an artistic and satisfactory work. At the same time, without disparaging him in the least, it must be said there are other sculptors in the country competent to do as much. If their names are not as yet so well known, they are easily found. The local art club or the nearest art academy will, if requested, open communications with artists who may be trusted with entire confidence. A note of inquiry addressed to the National Academy or to the Metropolitan Museum or to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Art or indeed to any of the responsible art associations would undoubtedly elicit information that could be acted on with perfect safety. The Fairmount Park Art Association of this city has the advantage of years of cumulative experience in signing commissions to sculptors and has intimate relations with most of the leading men. The advice of this society in solving the many problems that arise in procuring the execution of an important work of sculpture, might prove of the greatest service.

SCIENCE NOTES.

AMONG the interesting papers read at the first triennial session of the "Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons" at Washington, was one by Dr. Ott, of Easton, Pa., on "Heat-Centres in Man." Different parts of the brain, he held, were invested with the duty of presiding over the temperature of the body. Nervous diseases affect these parts and the temperature is consequently different in different parts of the body. Fevers are due to a similar affection of the nervous system, the increased heat being the result of chemical changes.

Dr. Sternberg, who has been commissioned by President Cleveland to investigate the yellow fever germ, gave the results of his work to the medical congress in a paper on the "Etiology of Yellow Fever." By microscopical research he was unable to find traces of any specific germ in the blood of patients, but in the alimentary canal he found a variety of micro-organisms, several of which were undescribed species. Whether these are the true yellow fever microbes, and what measures may be taken for their destruction, are subjects for further investigation.

Prof. Oliver Lodge, in "Modern Views of Electricity," has called attention to what he considers the wasteful expenditure of power involved in the present methods of electric lighting. He says: "It is not too much to say that a boy turning a handle could, if his energy were properly directed, produce as much real light as is produced by all the mass of mechanism [of a dynamo] and consumption of material." In the glow-worm, "light of the kind able to affect the retina is distinctly emitted; and for this, for even a large supply of this, a modicum of energy suffices." Prof. Lodge holds the theory that light is itself an electric disturbance, produced by electric oscillations, and that if we can discover a method of producing electric oscillations of great rapidity the present modes of lighting will be entirely superseded.

The King of Italy, acting on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Instruction, has issued a decree as to the manner in which the fourth centennial of the discovery of America by Columbus shall be celebrated. The celebration will consist mainly in the publication of the collected works of the great navigator, and of all the documents and charts which throw any light upon his life and voyages. A bibliography of the works published in Italy upon Columbus and the discovery of America, from the earliest period down to the present, will also be printed.

In a recent German publication, Herr Rohlf, of Cologne, criticises the proposed plan of the German Government for the relief of the African explorers. In the first place, Herr Rohlf declares, no action is of any value but immediate action. The expedition once started should advance slowly, with frequent stops at stations six or eight days' march apart and occupied by Europeans. In regard to the amount of money required, he remarks that Stanley's expedition for the relief of Livingstone cost 2,000,000 marks (\$476,300). It is expected that an African expedition would be made use of by the German Government to further schemes of German colonial enterprise.

An English physician, Dr. H. B. Richardson, declares that excitement of all kinds is more or less dangerous to life, everything being included under that head which quickens the action of the heart, and which thus, according to Dr. Richardson, "reduces the storage of life." "If this were said," says the *Scientific American*, "of those naturally feeble, or inheriting disease, or even of those leading sedentary lives, it would seem reasonable." But the pension list of the British army, for instance, tells a different story. Here are men who have served from twenty to forty years, in all climates, subject to hunger, exposure and a large degree of excitement, yet these men are long-lived. There is obviously an element other than the drain of vital energy to be taken into the case, and that is, the practically unlimited opportunity for its renewal, which is furnished by proper air, good food and abundant exercise.

FREE TRADE AND COMMERCIAL CRISES.¹

THE relation of Free Trade to commercial crises, is one about which there should be no dispute. It is an economic fact, or series of facts, open to abundant historical proof, and part of the experience of many persons how living. The repeal of protection to farmers in England in 1846 was the sole cause of the English crisis of 1847. To deny it is like denying that the battle of Waterloo led to the capture and exile of Napoleon.

Free Trade, in the degree that it existed in 1816 in the United States, produced the crisis of 1817-19, costing the country more in losses and destruction of industries than the War of 1812 to 1815 had cost it. Indeed, the period of the war and its preceding period of interrupted foreign trade was one of growth, compared with which the subsequent period of peace was one of stagnation and decline.

The period of free foreign trade from 1833 to 1839 in the United States cost the country far more, in destruction of wealth and industries, than it would then have cost to have coerced South Carolina by armed measures into obedience to the Protective Tariff of 1828, instead of permitting her to intimidate Congress into its repeal.

The period of Free Trade from 1847 to 1861 cost the country, in the destruction of its industries, far more than the war with Mexico. Although the influx of gold from California began in 1849-50, and was at its height in 1851-53, yet as early as the fall of 1853 general dearth of employment prevailed among artisans, manufacturing establishments of many kinds were closing, and in the spring of 1854 hard times came, and came to stay.

In the New York *Tribune* of Wednesday, December 21st, 1853, is an account of respectable North of Ireland Protestant widow, whose two daughters, one fourteen and the other sixteen years old, the latter of whom had been a skilled silk-weaver in Ireland, were working day and night, earning by their joint labors only \$2 a week by sewing shirts by hand for five cents apiece. The article complains that the family had better remained in Ireland, as their silk weaving might still earn them something, but here Free Trade had utterly destroyed our industries. On November 20th, 1854, the *Tribune* thus editorially described the situation:

"From day to day we hear of stoppages of banks and bankers in almost every part of the country, unable to redeem the circulation that, in the present prostration of trade is so rapidly thrown back upon them. They have securities in abundance, but no money. From day to day we hear of failures of merchants, and manufacturers everywhere stopping for

¹ From Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*, September 29, 1888.

want of money. One thousand men are just discharged from one establishment in Maryland," etc.

Again, on November 24th, 1854, the *Tribune*, after descanting on the abundant resources in mines, lands, labor and capital of the country, said :

"And yet we all know that the times are emphatically hard. Mechanics and manufacturers are contracting their operations. Many farmers also are unable to keep so many hired laborers at work as they have hitherto done. Banks are from necessity reducing their discounts. Many buildings are stopped half-way to completion, their owners being bankrupt. Real estate, especially if requiring further outlay to render it fully productive, is unsalable except at ruinous prices. Bankers have stopped, or all but wound up. Unfinished railroads are cut short, awaiting times when perfectly good bonds can be sold at 20 per cent. discount, or when money can be procured on ample security at 10 or 12 per cent. At least two hundred thousand men, the discarded servitors of many a gallant but luckless enterprise, who have been driven into cities and villages by the failure of their accustomed employment, are now anxiously seeking work for the winter, and seeking in vain. The cities cannot hire and pay them. The country does not call for them, or they lack travel-money to enable them to respond to the call."

Again, on December 12th, 1854, the *Tribune* said :

"For many months past we have been told of the severe pressure for money that has existed in many of the Southern States, and we now have the assurance of the Governor of South Carolina that the financial distress there existing is greater than has been known since 1837."

On December 18th, 1854, the news columns of the *Tribune* displayed in triple headings, as the chief sensation of the period, "The Commercial Crisis—Distress of the Working Classes—Depression of Industry in New York and Vicinity." It then recited that of 5,000 masons 1,000 were out of work, and that workmen at this trade, "who last year commanded \$2 a day, can now be hired upon any street corner for \$1.50." Of 1,500 plumbers, it said, one-half were wholly unemployed. Of hatters, only one-third were employed. A firm of umbrella makers, which had employed 300 men the previous year, only employed 40. The dry goods wholesale trade had fallen off 60 per cent. from that of the previous year. The *Evening Post* announced the closing of the last American factory engaged in making broadcloth, and that the industry had come to an end. On December 30th, the columns of the *Tribune* were filled with accounts of the opening of free-soup houses, to prevent general starvation in every ward of New York, in Brooklyn, in Williamsburg, and in Jersey City.

Almost daily processions of the suffering ones formed on Astor Place and marched down Broadway, from 5,000 to 20,000 in number. The writer saw them. They filed past the City Hall, bearing rude rag banners on which were inscribed, "We are starving. We don't mean blood, but we must have bread," etc. We saw, too, the long, winding lines of laboring men and women gathered in front of the numerous free-soup houses, waiting for their turn at the soup. One of the city missions gave away free-food tickets to the poor, which had been paid for by those having means. But in spite of the utmost exertions of all charitable committees and of individual efforts, starvations and deaths from hunger were reported in January, February, and March, 1855, as the daily journals now report yellow fever.

Only a few weeks ago the writer met a lady, now wealthy, who was at that fearful time striving to support a family of three little children by coloring fashion-plates for an illustrated magazine. By her utmost exertions during her entire waking hours she could barely earn \$3 per week. All her little salable trinkets as well as clothing had been sold for food. For months her little family, huddled in one room, without meat, milk, or vegetables, were drawing nearer to the point where there would be but one loaf of bread at their store. At last that fearful moment came. And with it came a rap at the door, and a workingman who declared that his family were dying; that they could not keep the free-soup on their stomachs, and he begged for bread. The lady said: "This is my last loaf, I have not a penny left, and I have three children to feed. But if you say your family is actually starving, I will divide this loaf with you." She cut it evenly in two, and gave the visitor half, leaving the other half on the table. He grasped it tremblingly, and began, while biting into it voraciously, to weep and mutter his thanks. Oppressed by his apparent excess of emotion, the lady thought to relieve his embarrassment by turning away to the window. Instantly, with a wild yell, the starving man shrieked: "God help you! I must have it all!" Turning, she saw him seize the other half and flee into the street. He was bearing it away to his family. Scenes like these were of constant occurrence. About twenty years later, in the protective period that followed, that same lady had accumulated a fortune of \$50,000 in a female industry. And yet the Free Traders of to-day never tire of reiterating the monstrous falsehood that the period from 1847 to 1860 was one of prosperity and comfort to American labor.

It is to be hoped that the misstatements that are being made about the Mills bill will not deceive the people. The story that it effects a reduction only of duties that now stand at 47 per cent. so that they will stand at 41 per cent. is a monstrous and fraudulent imposition. That assumption is arrived at by omitting the 93 articles which the Mills bill places on the free list altogether from the calculation of the reduction. On the same principle, if every duty on the tariff list save one had been repealed, and that had been left unchanged, it might be said there had been no reduction in average rates of duty! Yet the result would be absolute Free Trade except in the one article, which might be, perchance, bananas!

Another convenient falsehood is, that reduced duties will reduce the revenues, and so remove the surplus. In five of the principal cases in which duties were reduced in 1883 the revenue was increased. In 1846 the reduction of the rates of duty one-half quadrupled the importations and so doubled the revenues—if we compare the averaged imports and revenues of the whole Free Trade period with the whole protective period. The Mills bill means ultimate Free Trade—heavy importations, increased revenues, an export of gold, a financial crisis and hard times for labor—just as similar Free Trade measures enacted in 1816, 1833 and 1846 produced those results. To doubt it, is to be deaf to the voice of history, and blind to the results of experience.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BROKEN LIGHTS. An Inquiry into the Present Condition and Future Prospects of Religious Faith. By Frances Power Cobbe. Pp. 242. \$0.50. Boston : Lee & Shepard.

RELIGIOUS DUTY. By Frances Power Cobbe. Pp. 326. \$0.50. Boston : Lee & Shepard.

FIBESIDE SAINTS. Mr. Caudle's Breakfast Talk and Other Papers. By Douglas Jerrold. Pp. 357. \$0.50. Boston : Lee & Shepard.

THE WISHING-CAP PAPERS. By Leigh Hunt. Pp. 455. \$0.50. Boston : Lee & Shepard.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S MOTHER GOOSE'S MELODIES. Edited by Uncle Willis. Pp. 144. Paper. \$0.30. Boston : Lee & Shepard.

SONGS FOR OUR DARLINGS. Edited by Uncle Willis. Pp. 224. Paper. \$0.30. Boston : Lee & Shepard.

THE LAND BEYOND THE FOREST. Facts, Figures and Fancies from Transylvania. By E. Gerard. Pp. 403. New York : Harper & Bros.

INDIANA : A Redemption from Slavery. (American Commonwealths.) By J. P. Dunn, Jr. Pp. 453. \$1.25. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

ROMANCES, LYRICS AND SONNETS from the Poetic Works of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Pp. 189. \$1.00. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MOLLY BISHOP'S FAMILY. By Catherine Owen. Pp. 270. \$1.00. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE GUARDIANS. By the Authors of "A Year in Eden" and "A Question of Identity." Pp. 411. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE McVEYS. (An Episode.) By Joseph Kirkland. Pp. 468. \$1.25. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE LAW OF EQUIVALENTS in its Relation to Political and Social Ethics. By Edward Payson. Pp. 306. \$2.00. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

LIFE OF VISCOUNT PALMERSTON. By Lloyd C. Sanders. (International Statesmen Series.) Pp. 247. \$—. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Co.

INERRIETY : ITS CAUSES, ITS RESULTS, ITS REMEDY. By Franklin D. Clum, M. D. Pp. 248. \$1.25. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Co.

FRANCIS BACON : His Life and Philosophy. (Philosophical Classics for English Readers). By John Nichol. Part I. Bacon's Life. Pp. 212. \$1.25. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Co.

AMERICAN NOVELS. SINFIRE. By Julian Hawthorne. DOUGLAS DUANE. By Edgar Fawcett. Pp. 239. Paper. \$0.50. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Co.

JESUS IN MODERN LIFE. By Algernon Sidney Logan. Pp. 299. \$1.25. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE Y'S AND THEIR WORK. By Margaret E. Winslow. Pp. 316. \$1.15. Philadelphia : Presbyterian Board of Publication.

WHO WINS? A Story for Boys. By Belle V. Chisholm. Pp. 315. \$1.15. Philadelphia : Presbyterian Board of Publication.

DRIFT.

MR. GLADSTONE cut down an ash a few days ago in the presence of hundreds of admiring excursionists, and shook hands afterwards with all of them. He is a grand old man and a wily politician of the live American school. He is now and has been for days up to his ears in bundles of manuscript, arranging letters received in his public life of fifty years. It is a huge task for any man. It is almost impossible to guess what it must be in the case of Gladstone, who has written more letters than any man living. It is characteristic of the grand old man that he should undertake such a task himself. Beaconsfield's letters filled many drawers and chests, and his executor, Lord Rowton, has not yet got through them; but Beaconsfield's correspondence was nothing compared with Gladstone's.—*London Special to N. Y. Sun.*

An official report of the crops in France for the present season has been issued. It shows that 7,055,161 hectares of land were this year planted with corn, yielding 96,430,002 hectolitres, against 6,967,466 hectares in 1887, yielding 112,456,107 hectolitres. This year there was planted with rye 1,614,685 hectares, yielding 21,895,562 hectolitres, against 1,624,297 hectares in 1887, yielding 23,876,713 hectolitres.

The failure of the harvests in Germany is attracting serious attention. There is a poor crop of both cereals and potatoes. The price of bread is rapidly rising. Since 1887 rye has advanced 48 marks and wheat 34 marks. In some districts the bakers have raised the price of bread 10 pfennigs per pound. Herr Eichter, in an article in the *Liberal Zeitung*, calculates that Germany will require 13,000,000 hectolitres of grain to meet the deficiency. The people, he says, must therefore demand an immediate diminution of the duty on cereal imports. The Progressists intend to actively agitate the question.

ONE COLD IS SOMETIMES CONTRACTED ON TOP OF ANOTHER, the accompanying Cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of pulmonary Disease can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a Cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cold, or any Troat or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.

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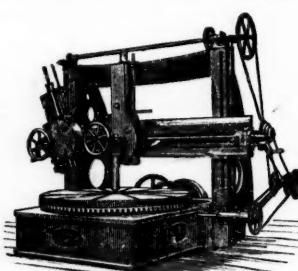
50 CTS. Will buy a Lap Tablet. Former price 85 cents.

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\$3.50. Will buy a Copying Press 10 x 12 size

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CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.00
RESERVED FOR REINSURANCE AND ALL OTHER

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SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, 461,120.10

Total assets, Oct. 1, 1887, \$2,344,418.75.

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